MINORITY MILITARY SERVICE
MAINE
1775-1783

National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
1990

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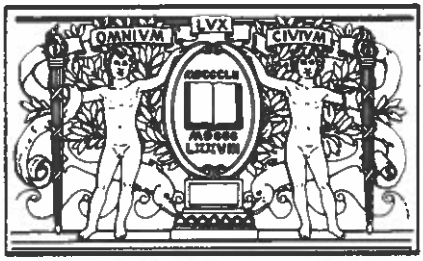

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Foreword

Any discussion of the minority participation in Maine during the American Revolution must be subject to several considerations. Maine was attached to Massachusettes until statehood was achieved in 1820. All laws and resolutions pertaining to Blacks and Indians were formulated by the governing bodies of Massachusettes. The area between the River St. Croix and the River St. John remained in British control but a large segment of the population, white and Indian, felt a political affinity with the people of Maine. As a result, for the purposes of this study, the land between the Piscataqua River and the St. John River has been included.

This publication, fourth in a series, has been enhanced by the inclusion of the ancestor of Neana Neptune Lent, a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. John Neptune of the Penobscot Tribe left many descendants who share with our Society a deep appreciation and gratitude for his services during the American Revolution.

Introduction

This publication has been compiled as a membership aid to encourage minority participation in the programs and projects of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. By offering a listing of names of Maine men who supported the cause of the American Revolution, we hope to inspire the interest of their descendants. Many chapters of the history of the Revolution remain to be written and minority service has barely been touched. No claim is made that every possible person involved in the minority military effort in Maine has been discovered. Any and all documented additions to the list will be welcome.

Minority Military Service, Maine 1775-1783, is the result of the research of Elisabeth Schmidt CALS, Ethnic and Minority Genealogist NSDAR. Eric Grundset, Head Librarian NSDAR Library, Hazel Kreinheder, NSDAR Corrections Genealogist and Sally Gray, NSDAR Genealogist provided assistance, guidance and encouragement.

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MAINE MINORITIES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

During the American Revolution Minority Military participation within the area now recognized as the State of Maine, was defined by the rules and regulations of both the Massachusetts Provincial Congress and the Federal Continental Congress. Indian Tribes had been courted with such overtures as a letter from the Provincial Congress sent in May 1775 to the Penobscots declaring: ". . . our Liberty and your Liberty are the same, we are brothers and what is for our good is for your good[1]." At just about the same time the Massachusetts Committee of Safety resolved that: ". . . no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever[2]." In July of 1775, instructions from the Headquarters of General Washington at Cambridge prohibited enlistment of any negro. It may also be noted that recruiting officers of the Masachusetts Bay Forces were forbidden to enlist: ". . . any person who is not an American born, unless such a person has a wife and family and is a settled resident in this country[3]."

While Revolutionary oratory was flourishing in the Boston area, the residents along the Maine Coast were faced with very difficult decisions. Many merchants and ship owners were not eager to cut ties with Great Britain. Loggers and trappers already operated on a narrow margin of profit and they needed a ready market for their.products. Dealing with the English offered a continuingly steady economy while the American colonies were an unknown quantity. The power of the British fleet headquartered in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was a constant reminder of the vulnerable position of the Maine Coastal region, but those in favor of independence set about to prepare for war. The town of York raised a company of militia under Captain Johnson Moulton, and Cesar, a negro, was included on the rolls[4]. Race was not an issue, at this time, in the recruitment of able bodied men.

To the north, the people of Machias had agreed to observe the non-intercourse pledge and would not conduct business to benefit the enemy. In early June of 1775, however, Captain Ichabod Jones, a well known coastal trader, came to Machias with his sloop "Unity" loaded with articles sorely needed by local residents. His intention was to sell his cargo and purchase lumber to take to the British vessels in the Port of Boston. Another sloop, "Peggy," accompanied "Unity" and both were escorted by the British armed cutter "Margaretta." The British had felt that an escort might ensure the satisfactory completion of the mission for "Unity" and "Peggy." After an initial interest in the cargo of Cap-

tain Jones, the residents became irritated at the presence of the armed cutter and in rather short order, the three vessels were captured by a group of Machias Whigs. Richard Earle, body servant to expedition leader Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, took part in this first naval engagement of the Revolution[5]. London Atis, slave of the Reverend William Lyons, joined the activity in town as his master gave aid and support to the Americans.[6]

Retaliation for the "Margaretta" attack was swift when British Captain Henry Mowat brought destruction to the Village of Falmouth the following October, hoping to dampen the ardor of rebellion. Maine harbors continued, however, to offer a safe haven to American privateers as they harrased British shipping. London Atis left Machias to sign aboard the sloop "Winthrop" and used his share of the prize money from captured shipping to purchase his freedom[7].

Blacks were a very active part of the crews of privateers. Pompey Sweat of York served aboard "Raleigh[8]" and Peter Tobey's ship was captured by the British. He was sent to Mill Prison in England, exchanged to France and he returned to Kittery where he died in 1840[9]. Prince McLellan of Gorham served as a seaman in the frigate "Deane" taking prizes in the waters of the West Indies. He was serving at Martinique when peace was declared and he returned to Gorham where he applied for a pension in 1821[10].

On land, black soldiers served with dedication. At Valley Forge, Colonel Benjamin Tupper led his regiment, the 11th Massachusetts, into winter quarters in December 1777. Four of the eight companies in the regiment were almost entirely made up of Maine soldiers including Cato Shaddock of Falmouth[11], Lewis Shephard and Junior Boston of Scarborough[12]. London Rhode of Falmouth died just before Colonel Tupper's Regiment reached Valley Forge and Junior Boston did not survive the tragic winter[13].

In further military activity, Joseph Clark, a negro, served 354 days under Lieutenant Andrew Gilman in a company of white and Indian soldiers on the Penobscot River in 1777[14]. Primus Stafford, a marine aboard the privateer "General Putnam" participated in the Penobscot expedition witnessing the defeat and disgrace of Commodore Dudley Saltonstall and Lieutenant Colonel Paul Revere in July of 1779[15].

Slaves and Black Freeman were a small segment of the population of Maine during the era of the Revolution. In the 1771 Tax Evaluation for Massachusetts, not all town lists for Maine were returned, but some general assumptions can be derived. Slaves or

servants for life, as they were titled in the tax list, were not held in great numbers by any one master. In singles or pairs, they seemed to belong to the households of merchants and members of the clergy. Joseph Weare of York was notable for his five servants for life[16]. Clustered in the port communities, blacks often looked to the sea for release from servitude. Crew lists of privateers, and ships of the Continental Navy and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts did not always qualify the men by race. Even the magnificent research project, Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War does not offer clues to the race of each and every man listed in the seventeen volumes. After the Massachusetts legislature permitted the unrestricted enlistment of Blacks in 1778, various towns, unable to fill their assigned quota of soldiers locally, resorted to bounty payments to men from other areas. Boston Black, a resident of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was paid by York in 1781, so there was a good deal of crossing of geographic lines[17].

Following the Revolution, many Blacks came to Maine to settle and their pension application records give an interesting history of the role they played in the struggle for independence. Cuff Chambers, also known as Cuff Blanchard, had been a servant in the Blanchard household in Andover, Massachusetts. He married there in 1762 to Betty and served in the Revolution. He assumed his mother's surname of Chambers when he received his freedom. With his family, he settled in Leeds, Maine, but by 1814 was unable to support himself. The town of Leeds charged the town of Andover for his maintenance until his death in 1818[18]. The grave of Cuff Chambers is one of the many graves of Revolutionary Soldiers noted in the printed collection of the Maine Old Cemetery Association.

In any consideration of the Blacks of Maine and their part in the American Revolution, it must always be remembered that the British offered constant blandishments for Blacks to join their cause. Nova Scotia, offering freedom, was close at hand. Those who remained to serve with the Americans in any capacity faced all the uncertainties of an unknown future.

When the Massachusetts Provincial Congress addressed the Penobscot Tribe in May of 1775[19], the goal had been to balance British influence and keep the Indians neutral. The Truck house or supply house system, established under the Royal Government, had dissolved with the first battles of the Revolution. The Indians needed reassurance that the new American Government would continue to meet their needs. Orono, an impressive Chief of

the Penobscot Tribe, brought three other Indians with him to present greetings and grievances to the Provincial Congress on 21 June 1775. Trespassing upon Tribal timber lands by whites and the desire to have a Truck house on the Penobscot River were vital issues that needed to be resolved. The Provincial Congress rose to the occasion by appointing trustworthy Captain John Lane of Buxton as Truck master on the Penobscot River. The interpreter, Andrew Gilman, received an honorary commission as Lieutenant, giving him an official position in conducting military affairs. Massachusetts also recognized the claim of the Penobscot Tribe to land at the head of the tide on the Penobscot River extending six miles on each shore[20].

The St. John's and Micmac Tribes were represented in a letter to the Honorable Council of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. Ambroise and Piere Toma joined their brethren, the Penobscot Indians and declared to the Americans: "We are Brothers of One Father, and God made us all, and we will stand by you, as long as the Almighty will give us strength, and we hope you will do the same for us[21]."

The Penobscots continued to be concerned with the American independence efforts. Benedict Arnold's march up the Kennebec River to Quebec gave the tribe their first opportunity to participate in a military expedition. Sewanockett and four tribal members left Fort Halifax on 27 September 1775 serving as guides to the eleven hundred men following Arnold. Despite heavy desertion by the American soldiers, the five Penobscots finished the grueling march arriving opposite Quebec on 9 November [22]. Almost a year later, the Honorable James Bowdoin pointed out that five of the tribe were at the seige of Quebec with two wounded and three taken prisoner. Despite promises of compenssation for their endeavors, no payment had been received[23].

When Congress proposed to call up the St. Francis, Penobscot and St. John's tribes in case of real necessity, stiff opposition came from the delegates. A resolution was passed prohibiting employment of Indians except with the consent of Congress and of a General Council of the Tribes involved. A few months later General Washington was given authority to employ Indians whenever he deemed it necessary[24].

The inhabitants of Lincoln County did not share any apprehension felt by delegates in Congress on the subject of arming Indians. In a petition to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts it was stressed that the St. John's Tribe was in great want of clothing and ammunition. The Government of Nova

Scotia had offered the Indians everything they needed, causing the Lincoln County residents to fear a British take over of the friendly tribe. A request was made for a Truck master and a full complement of supplies for the St. John's tribe[25].

The summer of 1776 brought some interesting developments in the relationship between the Government of Massachusetts and the Indians of the area of Maine. A Treaty, promising co-operation, was signed at Watertown by nine Indians representing the Marachest or St. John's Tribe and the Micmac Tribe. Four of the signers offered to join Washington's army at New York. These men were Peter Andre of La He've, Sabattis Hetoscobut of Gaspee, Francis of St. John's and Joseph Denaquara of Winsor who spoke both English and French[26]. When word of this Treaty reached the tribal villages, a great fear came over the older men that they would all be required to take up the hatchet. They wished to honor the spirit of the letter the tribe had received from General Washington, written from Cambridge in February of 1776 and they agreed to keep the chain bright forever. The elders, however, felt that a youthful faction had assumed the character of chiefs and had made a treaty to go to war. John Baptist and Mantua presented the elders' feelings in the statement: "We do not comprehend what all this Quareling is about. How comes it that Old England and new should Quarrel and come to blows? the Father and Son to fight is terrible - Old France and Canada did not do so, we cannot think of fighting ourselves till we know who is right and who is wrong[27]." The reference to France brought in a clue to the true allegiance of the Tribes of northern Maine. Until the end of the French era in 1763, the tribes had been given spiritual guidance by the French Catholic priests and economic support by the French trappers and merchants. The British decade in the history of the tribes was not one of a happy relationship. When the Indians showed a preference for the American's cause, the British retaliation was to prohibit the priests from offering any Catholic sacraments until an oath of support for the King was taken[28].

In the fall of 1776, an increasing interest developed among the Americans of the New England coastal region to drive the British from the St. John's River Valley. Colonel Johnathan Eddy led a force of about 80 men against Fort Cumberland, a British stronghold in western Nova Scotia. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Gorham held out until he was reinforced by troops from Halifax who arrived aboard a British Man-Of-War. Participating in the attack upon Fort Cumberland were "Governor" Ambroise and 16

Indians who behaved gallantly despite the failure of the campaign[29 30]. Captain Sir George Collier reported to Lord Germain that, while he considered "the small numbers of the hastily armed banditti in the environs of Fort Cumberland are not . . . of any consequence, yet I am sorry to find a party of Indians with them". Collier felt that the British failure to pay attention to the local Chiefs had caused this defection of the Indians to the American cause[31].

The appointment of John Allan, a recent refugee from western Nova Scotia, as superintendent of the Eastern Indians and Colonel of Infantry in early 1777 brought the backing of the Continental Congress to the Revolutionary effort in Maine. The diary of his journey to Aukpaque on the St. John's River in behalf of the American cause gives a fascinating glimpse of Indian life on the northeast frontier. With a price on his head, Allan was at the mercy of the Indians for safety and he noted that: "Ambroise and his connections deserves the greatest applause. He is convinced of the nature of the dispute and I assuredly believe he is as Genuine a friend as any in America[32]."

Allan's return to his headquarters in Machias was just as the British attacked the village from the sea. In a report of the Battle sent to the Honourable Jeremiah Powell, Allan stated: ". . . the Indians in this time appeared very eager for fighting; set up the Indian yell which was follow'd by many in different places which no doubt occasioned the enemy to suppose there were some Hundreds[33]." In settling the accounts of the Battle, much credit was given to the Commissioned Indian Leaders. One of the Tribal Captains insisted that no distinction should be made in the pay. The Officers' "over plus" should be distributed among the soldiers as the honor of being commissioned was enough[34].

Among the pension application papers for Nicholas Hawwawas is his certificate of commission from the Council of Massachusetts Bay. Another item of interest in this file is an 1833 deposition as to Hawwawas' service, by his friend, London Atis, the Black pensioner from Machias[35].

The British were tireless in their efforts to influence the Northern Tribes. Michael Francklin, British Agent in Western Nova Scotia wrote to Lord Halifax that the Passamaquoddy, St. John's and Micmac Tribes were strongly swayed by the letters from Mr. Washington and by considerable presents from the Massachusetts government. He cautioned that provision of a proper fund for the essential service of courting the Indians was necessary[36]. This plea was not answered soon enough to prevent a

letter from the Indians of the St. John's River being sent to the British authorities. It was written from both Machias and Aukpaque in August of 1778. The Indians admonished the British saying: ". . . now as the King of England has no business nor ever had any on this river, we desire you to go away with your men in peace and take all those men that has been fighting and talking against America." The letter closed with: "Adieu for ever[36]."

Still, in the far reaches of Maine, the British continued to lure the Indians. They established a French merchant named Lunier at a Truck house at the head of the Penobscot River[38]. Wampum was constantly delivered to the villages with admonitions against the Americans. John Neptune and Orono brought three small strings of wampum to Colonel Allan at Machias. These had been delivered to the Tribe by British agents with the message that the first string was to open their eyes, the second string to help them see a long way and the third string would open their ears and fix their hearts. If gifts didn't influence the Penobscots, a threat was also enclosed: "The Indians (British) are coming across the woods as soon as the Leaves are as big as our nails, and we are determined to Destroy the White People[39]."

The final great military and naval actions of the Revolution in the far north took place in July of 1779. The Americans' Expedition to Penobscot had involved Lieutenant Andrew Gilman and his Penobscot Indian unit who were paid fourteen shillings a day. The pay roll for this service lists the names of the men. A monument on Indian Island, Old Town, Maine, erected by the Bangor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1910, commemorates the support of this tribe[40]. With the failure of the Americans to drive the British from the Majabagaduce Peninsula on the Penobscot River, the northern coast of Maine became isolated and contacts between the tribes became more difficult. Colonel John Allan remained at Machias relying on an occasional privateer to supply the area Truck houses. At last, in desperation, he determined to try to seek the attention of both the Massachusetts and the American governments. The Indians became apprehensive that Colonel Allan was deserting them. In an attempt to allay their fears, Allan left his two oldest sons, William and Mark, as pledges for his return[41]. For two years the boys remained with their tribal companions. Although the Colonel did return, he was not able to bring any hope of relief for the impoverished residents of Maine. The Revolution had brought the normal Indian economy to a stand-still as there were no markets for

their peltry. Hunting seasons were disrupted and supplies of necessities were meager.

In the final days of the Revolution, attention of the governing bodies was far from Maine. When the peace negotiations took place, the hopes of a St. John's River border were dashed as all of the land north of the St. Croix River went to Canada. Maine remained the home of only remnants of two of the Tribes who supported the American cause. The Penobscots have a reservation at Indian Island, Old Town, Maine and the Passamaquoddy Tribe Reservation is near Perry, Maine. Few Indians received Federal Pensions or any proper compensation for their sacrifices..

The American Revolution left Maine with all of the difficulties of a border area. The British remained a constant threat on the Canadian border by land and at sea. While slavery passed from the scene, economic independence for blacks was not an easy status to achieve. Hunting grounds and tribal lands of the Indians gave way to the encroachment of settlers to whom farming, logging and fishing were primary pursuits. Until 1820, Maine remained an appendage of Massachusetts. Upon achieving statehood, Maine, at last, enjoyed the full status of one of the United States of America.

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November 1989

Notes

1. ..... "Regarding Soldiers of the American Revolution, Maine Indians in the Revolution." *Sprague's Journal of Maine History* 6 (Nov-Dec 1918-Jan 1919):, 106. (hereafter Sprague's Journal).

2. ..... Paul T. Arnold, "Negro Soldiers in the United States Army," *The Magazine of History*, October 1909, vol 10 No. 2, 67.

3. ..... George H. Moore, *Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution*, (New York: Charles T. Evans, 1862), 5.

4. ..... Charles Edward Banks, *History of York* ... vol 1, (Boston: Calkins Press, 1931), 404.

5. ..... George W. Drisko, *Narrative of the Town of Machias*. (Machias: Press of the Republican, 1904) 35-49.

6. ..... *Ibid*., 43.

7. ..... Pension W23468, Record Group 15, National Archives and Records Administration, (hereafter NARA).

8. ..... Oliver P. Remick, Lt. *A Record of the Services of the Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men of Kittery and Eliot, Maine*, (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1901) 220.

9. ..... *Ibid*., 189

10. ..... Pension S37228, RG 15, NARA.

11. ..... Sons of the American Revolution, *Maine at Valley Forge: Proceedings at the Unveiling of the Maine Marker, 17 October 1907:* Also *Roll of Maine Men at Valley Forge*. (Maine Society, SAR, Portland, 1908), 53.

12. ..... *Ibid*., 35.

13. ..... *Ibid*., 55.

14. ..... *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, 2nd Ser. vol 16: (Portland, Lefavor-Tower Co., 1910, 217. (hereafter *Maine Historical Society*).

15. ..... William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth. comp., *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), vol. 14, 807. (hereafter *Mass. Sol. & Sail.*).

16. ..... Bettye Hobbs Pruitt, ed. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1978), 766,

17. ..... Benjamin Quarles, *The Negro in the American Revolution*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1961), 76. Mass. Sol. & Sail. vol. 2, 93.

18. ..... Pension, W23810, RG 15, NARA.

19. ..... *Sprague's Journal*, vol. 6, 106.

20. ..... *Sprague's Journal*, vol. 5, 13., vol. 6, 106, 107, 110.

21. .....*Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1775-1776*, (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1983) vol, 51, pt. 1, 148. (hereafter Journals of the House).

22. ..... *Sprague's Journal*, vol 6, 108.

23. ..... *Maine Historical Society*, 2nd ser. vol. 14, (1910) 363.

24. ..... Walter H. Mohr, *Federal Indian Relations, 1774-1788*, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1933), 38.

25. ..... *Journals of the House*, vol. 51, pt.2, 245.

26. ..... *Maine Historical Society*, 2nd ser. vol. 14 (1910) 265.

27. ..... Frederic Kidder, *Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution*. (Albany, NY,: I. Munsell, 1867), 57, 170. (hereafter *Kidder, Eastern Maine.*).

28. ..... *Ibid.*, 122.

29. ..... *Ibid.*, 71.

30. ..... *Ibid.*, 78.

31. ..... K. G. Davies, ed. *Documents of the American Revolution 1770-1783*, Colonial Office Series. (Dublin, Irish Academic Press, Ltd. 1976). vol. XII Transcripts 1776, 252. (hereafter *Davies, Documents*).

32. ..... *Kidder, Eastern Maine*, 200

33. ..... *Ibid.*, 127.

34. ..... *Ibid.*, 241.

35. ..... Pension S17997, RG 15, NARA.

36. ..... *Davies, Documents* vol. 15, 133.

37. ..... *Ibid.*, 185.

38. ..... *Kidder, Eastern Maine*, 230.

39. ..... *Ibid.*, 263.

40. ..... *Sprague's Journals*, vol. 6, 111.

41. ..... *Kidder, Eastern Maine*, 292.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SOURCES USED IN DOCUMENTATION FOR MILITARY SERVICE

MSS — William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, comp. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896). 17 vols.

SSME — Carlton E. Fisher, Sue G. Fisher, comp. Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War Maine. (Louisville: National Society Sons of the American Revolution, 1982).

MOEM — Frederic Kidder, Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia During the Revolution. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1867).

DHME — Collections of the Maine Historical Society, 2nd ser. Documentary History of the State of Maine. vols. 14, 15, 16. (Portland: LeFavor-Tower Co., 1910).

W1234 — Pension: Record Group 15, National Archives and Records Administration.

SJ6 — "Regarding Soldiers of the American Revolution, Maine Indians in the Revolution." Sprague's Journal of Maine History. vol. 6 (Nov-Dec 1918 - Jan 1919).

KEME — Oliver P. Remick, Lt., A Record of the Services of the Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men of Kittery and Eliot, Maine. (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1901).

MINORITY MILITARY SERVICE

MAINE 1775-1783

ABRAHAM
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

AGMABESH
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

AGMABESH, JEAN BAPTIST
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

AGMABESH, NICHOLA
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

ALCOMING, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

ALCOMING, 1st SON
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

ALCOMING, 2nd SON
Indian Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

ALLOLEWAEYS
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

AMBROICE
Indian, St. John's
SSME

AMBROISE, FRANK JOSEPH
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

ANDRE, CHARLES PETER
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

ANDRE, PETER
Indian, Micmac
SSME, DHME 14

ANDREW
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

ANSOUNG,
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

AREXES,
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

ARGONTIEN, LOUI
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

ASSADEMOUIT, LUIS
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

ASSADEMOUIT, NOEL
Indian, Merisheet
SSME. MOEM

ASSONSER/ASSONSES
Indian, Penobscot
DHME 15

ASSUEGANSESH, PIERRE
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

ATHANES
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

ATIENESH.
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

ATIS, LONDON
Black, res Machias
MSS, SSME, W23468

ATLEAN
Indian, Penobscot
SJ6

ATLIANIS, JR
Indian, Penobscot
SJ6

ATTEA
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

ATTEANIS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 15

AUGUSTON/AUGUSTINE
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16

AUGUSTINE, MICHEL
Indian, Micmac
MOEM

AUNICE
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

AUSERY/OSIORO, LEARD
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

AUSONG, SCARD
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16

BAPTIST, JOHN
Indian, St. John
MSS, MOEM

BAPTIST, MICHAEL
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

BATIEST, JOHN
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

BATIS, JOHN
Indian, Merisheet
MOEM

BATTIS, JOHN
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

BATTIRET, JEAN
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

BEAR, AMBROSE
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

BEAR, CHARLES
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

BEASON, SOCK/SACO
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16

BENNOWOIT
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

BENOLT, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

BENWOIT, BENEDICT
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

BERNARD, JOSEPH
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

BERNARD, JOSEPH JR.
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

BERTHIAUME, JUPITER
Indian, Penobscot
SSME

BLACK, BOSTON
Black, res York
MSS

BLACK, CATO
Black, res Kittery
SSME, KEME

BLACK, JOSEPH
Black, res Kittery
SSME, KEME

BLACKDUCKS, FRANCIS
Indian, res Machias
SSME

BOSTON, JUNIOR
Black, res Scarborough
MSS, SSME

BOWIT, NEPTON
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

CAIEPN, JOSEPH
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

CAWQUISH
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

CEASAR, CEASOR
Black, res Machias
MSS, SSME

CEZAR
Black, res York
SSME

CHARLES
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

CHARLES
Black, res Kittery
MSS, SSME

CICERO
Black, res Kittery
SSME, KEME

CLARK, JOSEPH/JO
Black, res ?
MSS, SSME, MOEM

COLEAN, PIERRE
Indian, St. John's
MMS, SSME, MOEM

COLEANS/COLEAU, JOHN
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

COOK, JOSEPH
Indian, Mohawk
SSME, MOEM, SJ6

COOK, JOSEPH
Indian, Merisheet
MOEM

DEMOUR, ETTENNE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

DENAQUANE, JOSEPH
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM, DHME 14

DENNEY, JOHNAT
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

DENNY, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

DENNY, MICHEL
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

D'ONSET, PRINCE
Black, res Leeds
SSME

DUBLIN
Black, res Berwick
MSS, SSME

EARLE, RICHARD
Black, res Machias
SSME

ELDEN, FRANCIS HAVIERE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

ENCAS, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

ENCOULER/NOCHOTA, PIEL
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16

ENEOS/ENEAS, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

ESPERNOT
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

ETTIENE, JEAQUE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

ETTINNE
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

ETZAN, FRANCIS
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

FALMOUTH, JOSEPH
Black, res Falmouth
MS, SSME

FLANDERS
Black, res Windham
SSME

FORELYS, JEAN BAPTIST
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

FORELYS, MICKEL
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

FORTUE, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

FRANCIS
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM, DHME 14

FRANCIS
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

FRANCIS, JOHN
Indian, St. John's
SSME

FRANSWAY
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

FREDERICK/FREDRICK, PRINCE
Black,, res Kittery
MSS, SSME

GONDAN, LOUI
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

GONDAN, NICHOLA
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

GONDAN, NICHOLA, JR.
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

GONDAU, ANTOINE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

GOODALE, PRIMUS/PRINCE
Black, res Wells
MSS, SSME

GREET, MANY
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

GULL, JOE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

GUN, JOE
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

HALT, JOHN
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

HAVINE, FRANCIS
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

HAWAWESH, FRANCIS JOSEPH
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

HAWAWESH, JAMES LOUI
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

HAWAWESH, JOSEPH MARIE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

HAWWAWAS, JOSEPH
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

HAWWAWAS, NICHOLAS
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM, S17997

HAWWAWAS, TOMMA
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

HAWWAWAS, ZACH PAVIER
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

HETOSCOBUIT, SABATTIS
Indian, Micmac
DHME 14

HOLET, JAM
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

HOLET/HATCH, JOSEPH JAMES
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM, DHME 15

HORRAL, JAMES
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

HURON, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

IGNACE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

IGNACE, JOSEPH
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

JACKSON, CAESAR
Black, res N. Yarmouth
MSS, SSME

JACOB, FRANCIS XAVIERE
Indian,Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

JEACK, PIERRE
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

JEAVIE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

JEAQUE, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

JESIAC
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

JOE
Black, res Machias
MSS, SSME

JOE STUTTERER, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

JOHASHINE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

JOHN, GRAND
Indian, St. John's
SSME

JONG, A
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

JOSEPH
Indian, Mohawk
SSME, MOEM

JOSEPH
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

JOSEPH, FRANCIS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

JOSEPH, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

JUENNIS, ATT
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

KEHORAT
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

LAPONT/LAPORT,
JEAN BAPTIST
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

LAPORT/LEPORT, SABABBIT
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

LAURENT
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

LEEVE
Indian, Penobscot
SJ6

LEIVEY, COLO
Indian, Penobscot
DHME 16

LEWE
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

LEWEY, OR
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

LEWEY, VENISON
Indian, Penobscot
SJ6

LITTLEBREECHES, AUGUSTIN
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

LONNON
Black, res Windham
SSME

LONSON
Indian, Penobscot
SJ6

LUCCADUCK, LUIS
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

LYON, LONDON
see ATIS

MAETTEN
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

MAJOR, ANDU
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

MAREY/MANY, SOVISS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

MARIE, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

MARRIE, JOSEPH
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

MARTEN, ISAAC
Black, res Berwick
MSS, SSME

MATAGOSO/MATIGNOIS
Indian, Penobscot
SSME

MATAGONSHO
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

McLELLAN, PRINCE
Black, res Gorham
SSME, S37228

MEESOR, WINE
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

MESOR, FRENCH
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

MICHAEL/MITCHELL, FRENCH
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

MIXET, WALLY
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

MOHAWK, PIEL
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16

MOHAWK, PIERRE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

MOLLEY, SOVISS/LOVISS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

MONTAGUESCO, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16

MOXES/MOXIS, FRANCIS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, MOEM, SJ6

MOXES, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NATTANIS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

NEPTON, FRANS JOST
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, ASSONG
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, AUSSONSES
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, CHARLES
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, J. BAPTISTE
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, JEAN BAPTISTE
Indian, St. John's
MOEM

NEPTUNE, JEQUEVESOM
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, JOHN
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM, SJ6

NEPTUNE, JOSEPH
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, JOSEPH
Indian, Merisheet
MOEM

NEPTUNE, LOUI
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, PAUL SCHESH
Indian, Madawasca
SSME, MOEM

NEPTUNE, PIERRE, PAUL
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

NETOBCOBROIT, SABBITS
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

NEWCOOK, CHARLES
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

NEWELL, LEWIS
Indian, St. John's
SSME

NEWELL, NEWELIS
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

NEWELL, PIERRE
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NICHOLA
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

NICHOLA
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NICHOLA, JEAN
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

NICHOLA, PIERRE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

NICHOLA, PIERRE
Indian, Mer/Pass
MOEM

NICHOLAH, PIEL/PEARL
Indian, Penobscot
MSS,SSME, MOEM

NICKELSON, LUKE
Black, res Harpswell
SSME, S37270

NICKTOWABOIT, ATTIEN
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NOCKTELMUCH, JOHN BAPTIST
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

NOELLIS, LOUI
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

NOELLIS, NOEL
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

NUMCOOT, ETTIENNE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

OBOGAN/OHOGAN
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ

ONTRANCE, MATTHEW
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

ORONO/ORINO
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

OSSON, CHE or ESQ'R
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

OSSORO, SCARD
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

PAMONET, JOSEPH
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

PANNIS, BAZIEL
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

PASLET, JOSEPH
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

PAUL, PIERRE
Indian, Micmac/Mer
MSS, SSME, SJ6

PAZEL
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

PEACE, JOSEPH
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

PEMEAWOIT, JOSEPH
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

PENNEWETT
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

PERGNES
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

PHAROAH
Black, res York
SSME, SSME

PIECE, LOVISS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

PIERRE, GRAND
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

PISTOLET
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

PLANSAY
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

PORISS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

PORTUS, RENE
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

PRIEST, NOEL
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

PRUGWAY, PIERRE
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

QUASINE, JO
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

QUYM, JEAQUE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

QUARET, ANDRE
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

RALWATE
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

RHODE, LONDON
Black, res Windham
MSS, SSME, SJ6

ROGERS, CATO
Black, res Kittery
MSS, SSME, KEME

ROMEO
Black, res Windham
SSME

SABATIS, JR.
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SABATIS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SABITIS, LITTLE
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, DHME 16, SJ6

SACOMICK
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, SSME

SACOTEAR
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SALEM/SALOM
Black, res Wells
SSME, MOEM

SALOME
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

SALOMSES
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SAMS, EDWARD
Black, res Kittery
MSS, SSME, KEME

SANGSANG
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

SAYWARD, PRINCE
Black, res York
MSS, SSME, W27467

SCHESCH, PAUL
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

SEASER/CESAR
Black, res York
MSS, SSME

SENCIER
Indian, Penobscot
SSME

SESH, TOMMA
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

SEWANOCHETT
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, SJ6

SHADOCK/SHATTECK, CATO
Black, res Falmouth
MSS, SSME

SHANNOT
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SHE-GEE-HAS-WA, ASANG
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

SHEPHERD, LEWIS
Black, res Scarborough
SSME, MOEM

SHEPSAWOIT, JOSEPH
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

SHESH, JOSEPH
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, MOEM

SMITH, PETER
Black, res N. Yarmouth
MSS, SSME

SNELLING, ASA
Black, res Penobscot
MSS, SSME

SOCK, PIEL
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SOCKNER
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

SOCTOMAH, SELMORE
Indian, Passamaquoddy
SSME, SJ6

SONSEIR/SONSOR
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

SOWANOCKEG
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

SQUATPAN, TOMO
Indian, Merisheet
MSS, SSME, MOEM

ST. AUBIN, AMBROISE
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

ST. AUBIN, NOEL
Indian, ST. John's
SSME, MOEM

ST. AUBIN, TOMA
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

STEVENS, RICHARD
black, res Falmouth
MSS, SSME

SWEAT, POMPEY
Black, res Falmouth
MSS, SSME

TOBEY, PETER
Black, res Kittery
SSME, KEME

TOCWASCO, PEAL
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

TOGONSHO
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

TOMAS
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

TOMMA, JACK
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME, SJ6

TOMMA/TOMO, JOSEPH
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

TOMMA, JOSEPH JR.
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

TOMMA, PIERRE
Indian, St. John's
MSS, SSME, MOEM

TOMMA, PIERRE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

TOMMASH
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

TOMOS, JEAQUE
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

TRANTAN, JEAN BAPTIST
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

TRASON/TRAFTON, GEORGE
Mulatto, res Kent/Pownal
MSS

TUENNIS, ATT
Indian, St. John's
SSME, MOEM

TURNER, THOMAS
Black, res Falmouth
MSS, SSME

UNY, ANTONIE
Indian, Micmac
SSME, MOEM

VINSON, LEWEY
Indian, Penobscot
MSS, SSME

WALDO, LONDON
Black, res Falmouth
MSS, SSME

WALLIS/WALLACE, NOEL
Indian, Merisheet
SSME, MOEM

WAMTET, JOSEPH MARIE
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

WASHINGTON, ORGAMETT
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

WHITE, FRANCIS
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

WILLIAMS, URIAH
Black, res Berwick
SSME

WONGONET
Indian, Penobscot
SSME, MOEM

XAVIERE, ANDREW
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

XAVIERE, FRANCOISE
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM

XAVIERE, FRANS
Indian, Mohawk
SSME, MOEM

XAVIERE, HEROD FRANS
Indian, Mer/Pass
SSME, MOEM